645 of a Municipal Council composed of merchants and notabilities being formed in Mukalla, but it did not seem likely that it would eventuate.

635 The Sultanate is divided into five *liwas* or provinces. Shihr, the oldest, Mukalla, Du'an, Hajr, and Shibam. Each of these provinces is ruled on behalf of the Sultan by a salaried Governor or *Muqaddam*, who has at least one paid clerk. He has direct control over the Qu'aiti towns in his province, and in important ones which are not autonomous there is a sub-Governor responsible to the Governor of the province. Subject to the general orders of His Highness the *Muqaddam* has power to settle any case in the province, but there is an appeal to the *Wazir* and Governor of Mukalla. From the judgments and decisions of the *Wazir* appeal lies to His Highness.

631 There are a number of autonomous towns throughout the Hadhra-
632 maut governed by particular tribes or families, and the Central
635 Government does not interfere in their internal affairs. Relations
642 with the tribes over the country are conducted principally through the Governors on whose towns they economically depend. The Sultan has the two following types of agreements with the various tribes: A. Engagements containing an undertaking to respond to the call of the Sultan in any matter and at any time, and B. Engagements of *bon voisinage* and friendship containing an undertaking to co-operate in matters of mutual interest. These agreements are all written.

The following tribes have A. agreements: Tamimi, Manahil, Ath Tha'yani, Awābitha, Seibani, Beni Hasan, 'Akābira, Muhammadiyin, Sumūh, Al Bab Sura, Hālka, Nūwah, Mahfudh, Makhashin, the Hadhrami Yafa'is, Hāmdi, Beni Daghār, and Buheish.

The following tribes have B. agreements: Hamumi, Qarzi, Sha'āmila, Bahasan, Ma'āra, Jōhi, 'Awāmir, Ash Shenafir al Kathīr, Mahra, Nahd Rodhān, Sei'ar, Ad Deiyin, Ja'da, Baheith, Namāra Beni Hilāl, 'Awāleq, Hājib Beni Sa'd, Bahanaf, Bā Hanaf Āl al 'Ajaz al Mushafir, Āl Senad al Murqashi, Ba Habāb, Meseiliyin, 'Asārina, Āl Sūeid and Āl Mubarek, Beni 'Utheiman, Bā Babekr and Āl Zaghīb, tribesmen of Sadf, Al 'Amūdi, Ash Shof, Beduins of Shāūla, Āl Beihan al 'Awāmir, Al Khashia al Murqashi, Deiyeb, Qumeish, and Bā Bekr.

641 When there is any doubt as to the loyalty of a particular tribe,
431 hostages have to be provided who are kept in Mukalla prison, at
642 Du'an, and sometimes at Shihr. Hostages may be changed every month. Presents are given and subsidies paid to some of the tribes, and on the visits of tribal *'Aqils* to provincial headquarters they are given presents, and in some cases entertained.

642 The Qu'aiti administration makes no attempt to interfere with
632 tribal usages, but tribal usage does not run in the Qu'aiti towns
and within the area controlled by Qu'aiti
rulers

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Internal transit dues.

651 *Mukalla and Shihr.*

486 On every loaded camel leaving ... ... Re.1.
On every camel man[1] ... ... As.2.

Shibam.

On every *Bahar* brought in from Qu'aiti ports or territory ... ... $ ½.
On every *Bahar* from other places in Aden Protectorate or from Yemen ... ... $1¼.

Passport Fees (compulsory).

On every passport Rs.2
Photograph by state photographer Rs.3

Defence.

REGULAR ARMY.

704 The strength of the regular army is as follows: one Subedar, who apparently knows no drill and only appears in uniform on very special occasions; four Jemadars, of whom two are ex-Yemen Infantry officers, and two are Indians, one of them being a Pathan in command of the artillery; 350 to 400 Yafa'is, and 250 slaves.

The non-commissioned ranks are, Havildar, Naik and Lais Naik. The Yafa'is receive nine dollars a month, and the slaves one to three dollars as pocket-money, but they are much better off than the Yafa'is for they receive regular rations for themselves and every member of their families. They are provided with wives, and given milk, which is scarce, for their wives and children. The 702 cadet corps, already referred to, ensures a constant supply of disciplined recruits.

713 The force is armed with every sort of rifle, but principally Martini Henrys. They are said to keep them perfectly clean inside and out. There is a "range" behind the town. The regulars 714 are all provided with a khaki uniform, shirt and shorts, and a 708 red fez, but the uniform is not worn except by the guards at the 823 palace and on special occasions. There are said to be parades every two days. There is a band consisting of 14 who wear khaki uniforms and scarlet glengarries. The regulars for the most part are stationed in Mukalla, but there are a few in Shihr and Reida.

IRREGULARS.

704 There are said to be 1,000 to 1,200 irregulars officered by eleven 701 *Muqaddams* who receive 35 to 40 dollars a month. Each *Muqaddam* has a paid *Muawin* who receives 20 to 25 dollars, and each man is said to receive seven dollars a month. They are stationed in the districts. In Shibam there are 40 Yafa'is and 60 slaves. There are about 500 Yafa'is in the neighbourhood of Shibam who are [635] paid but allowed to work their own fields. The Sultan's representative in the Shibam province is in command of the troops.

[1] Members of certain tribes are exempted from this tax.

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Justice.

In Mukalla there are three courts. (1) The Sharia court, which is presided over by three Qadhis. It has also an appellate jurisdiction from other Qadhis in the country. They try all cases according to Sharia law and certain criminal cases are therefore excepted from their jurisdiction, as mutilation and some other Quranic penalties have been abolished. (2) The Hakm as Suq, which is presided over by a police magistrate who is also in charge of the slave police. He tries small cases and can imprison up to twelve days. These sentences are served in the court building which is also the station of the slave police. (3) The Hakm ad Dola, the *Wazir's* court. Here are heard important criminal cases, important civil cases, bankruptcy cases, and cases in which there is not sufficient evidence for the Sharia court.

There is no commercial court, but if a merchant goes bankrupt his creditors among the merchants gather together to arrange a settlement. In important civil cases the *Wazir* selects a committee of merchants as assessors who examine the cases and report to him. There are no pleaders before the courts. Provincial governors have jurisdiction to settle all cases in their *liwas* but there is an appeal to Mukalla. There are Qadhis at the bigger towns of the interior such as Shibam.

Police.

Organization.

In Mukalla the total strength of the uniformed police is 60; that of the plain clothes slave police is 33. The uniform consists of a dark blue tunic and shorts with a leather belt bearing a brass buckle in front, and a red fez. They are equipped with rifles, but only the actual sentry outside a station carries one. The slave police wear a police belt over their ordinary clothes and carry daggers. There is a Jemadar, one Havildar, one Corporal, and two Lance-Corporals. The headquarters of the uniformed police are at the Customs end of the bazaar. There are several other small police-stations in the town.

Distribution.

In Mukalla 30 uniformed police are on duty by day and 10 at night, these latter being reinforced by 20 plain clothes slave police. The uniformed police man the Customs where a detachment is on duty for seven days, each man being relieved every 24 hours. Thirteen of the slave police are on duty at the station of the Hakm as Suq. The peculiar function of the slave police is to deal with armed offenders. Otherwise both bodies of police appear to have the usual functions. There are a few police in Shihr but none in the interior.

Crime.

From information obtained it would appear that murder cases are now practically non-existent. Murderers are executed with a dagger plunged into the supra sternal notch.

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

CHAPTER XV.

THE PROVINCES OF THE QU'AITI STATE.

I.—SHIHR PROVINCE.

635 361 131 The Shihr *liwa* is the first province of the Qu'aiti dominions. I was informed that its boundaries were, east to west, "from the extreme borders of the mountains of Damakh Hisāl up to the port of Shiheir", and south to north, "from the sea to the mountains which separate the plateau from the lowlands". The most easterly settlement of the province is Reidat al Qu'aiti, and the other coastal towns and villages of importance are Qus'eir (with Qurein), Baghashwa, Hami, and Al Qarn which is the port of Dis, a walled town a couple of miles inland with a population of about 5,000.

361 162 Shihr was once the most important town on the Hadhramaut coast, but it has been gradually decaying. Many of its houses have disappeared and its 45 mosques now serve a diminishing population. This is estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000, but I have no doubt the latter figure is excessive. Shihr, however, is still an important port: it is the principal port for Kathīri territory and the main distributing centre for the eastern part of the Hadhramaut. A landing-ground has been constructed, but is not in serviceable condition.

438 The principal industries are the drying and curing of fish and the dyeing and weaving of cloth. The water-supply, as has been mentioned, comes from Tubala where there are also hot sulphur springs and gardens. There are other gardens at Dufeigha and at Habis where the *Wazir* has a house.

635 438 361 At the time of my visit the Governor of Shihr was Sheikh Salih bin 'Ali al Qu'aiti. The tribes living in the *liwa*, or dependent on the town as their market, are: Ath Tha'yani, Manahil, Hamumi, Al Qarzi, Ash Sha'āmila, Babasan, Al 'Asārina, Al Meseilliyin, Al 'Awābitha, Al Ma'āra and Al Jōhi. Of these, the Qarzi and the Babasan are sometimes considered as clans of the Hamumi Zei. Although the 'Awābitha have considerable connections with Shihr and Mukalla they own no land in the province and live beyond its boundaries. Shihr is also an important market for the Mahras, to whom, centuries ago, as Masudi recalls, it belonged. Apart from those towns of the interior such as Seiyun and Tarim which obtain many of their supplies from Shihr, and have trading connections with it, the 'Awāmir, Al Jābir, and Al Jābir of Al Sāh (which are all Kathīri tribes) depend on it for their food supply.

000 The Manahil and the Kathīri tribes will be described elsewhere, and the Mahra, of course, are not a Hadhramaut tribe, but the

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PROVINCES OF THE QU'AITI STATE (continued).

2. MUKALLA PROVINCE.

Although the town of Mukalla is the Qu'aiti capital the province is considered as ranking after Shihr. It is defined as extending from east to west " from the port of Shiheir to Meifa ", and south to north " from the sea to the low hills as far as the source of the river Hajr, but excluding the Hajr valley itself ". Apart from Mukalla the principal towns and villages on the coast are Shiheir with an estimated population of 1,500, Fuwa and Burum. The only inland town of any importance is Gheil Bā Wazīr, but there are a number of large villages such as Harshiat, Tila, Lusb and Lubeib. The population of Gheil Bā Wazīr, where the Sultan has a house, is estimated at from 6,000 to 7,000. It is a walled town, and the seat of an important tobacco industry.

Estimates of the population of the town of Mukalla vary from 10,000 to 30,000; the actual figure is probably 15,000 to 16,000. It is a compact, closely populated place, with 13 mosques, and it appears to be growing as building operations are continually in progress. It has several minor industries, of which the principal is fish-drying. West of the town, fish manure and fish fodder are prepared, and outside to the east fish is cured for human consumption. Other small industries are the crushing of simsim for oil and cake, lime-burning—the best quality lime used in Aden comes from Mukalla—and tanning. Apart from the fact of its being the seat of Government, Mukalla owes its importance to its being the principal port of entry for the Hadhramaut and the principal market for the interior. The landing-ground for Mukalla is at Fuwa and the province is well served with motor-tracks. The water-supply comes from Baqrein, where there are good gardens, and other garden suburbs are Dis al Mukalla, An Naq'a where the Sultan has a house, Manāwara, Lermi, Kherba and Khaba.

The Governor of the Mukalla province at the time of my visit was the *Wazir* of the state, Jemadar, or Sultan, Salim bin Ahmed bin 'Abdulla al Qu'aiti. The following tribes live in or are dependent on the *Mukalla province*: Seibani, Hālka, Beni Hasan, 'Akābira, Muhammadiyin, Sumūh, Hāmdi, Buheish and the Al Heik. As will be seen in Chapter XVII, the Hālka and the Sumūh, sometimes considered as separate tribes, are included with the Seibani. The Bin Daghār and the Nūwah of the Wadi Hajr (see Chapter XVIII) have working and trading connections with Mukalla, as have the tribes of the Wadi 'Amd, the Ma'di, the Ja'da, Al Muhammed bin Ahmed and Al Salima; the last two, though sometimes considered to be separate tribes, are included with the Ja'da (Chapter XX). The tribesmen of the Wadi Reidat ad Deiyin and other tribes to the west of Du'an, Beina and Wadi 'Amd, also trade with Mukalla. Shibam and the tribes in and around it

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

depend on the capital for business and supplies, as do the tribes of Nahd Rōdhān and Āl Makhāshin (included with the Nahd, see Chapter XIX). The Hadhrami Yafa'is, and particularly the sections of Bal'ala, al Hamdhān, al Jābri, Ibn az Zu', and ash Shabeibi, also look on it as their headquarters.

The following are descriptions of the tribes more closely connected with the province. The others mentioned will be found under more appropriate heads :—

BENI HASAN.

Clan.	*Section.*	*Places.*	*Nos.*
Bā Haj	Bā Zala and eight other sections.	Mazinab	120
Bā Ra'ida	—	—	70
Bā Kadīm	—	—	50
Bā 'Azad	Daqeil	'Azad	30
	Bā Dalhūs		
Rahbani	—	—	15
			285

[162]

The Beni Hasan, a Himyaritic tribe, closely allied to the 'Akābira who live to their south, are said to have been long settled in the country they inhabit. Their grazing lands lie around Mukalla and extend to the borders of Hajr on the west and to the high lands of Du'an on the north. Their chief village is Lubeib, but they reside also in Wadi Ariat and Asfal al 'Ain, west of Mukalla. They have been described as a clan of the Seibani living in the valley of Jirba and the surrounding mountains. They used to be neighbours of the Kasadi on the east, but assisted the Qu'aitis in their fight against the Kasadi Naqlb and for this reason receive, jointly with the 'Akābira, an annual gift of 700 loads of grain from the Qu'aiti, who also pays them an annual subsidy and has an " A " agreement with them. Their chief is in his service and bears the title of Shaush. The armed strength of the Beni Hasan is estimated at from 200 to 300 men, and the tribe is under the influence of the 'Amūdi *Mansab* of Tila.

The Rahbani and Bā Haj clans are cultivators, but the Bā Zala section of the latter are nomads and own 500 camels. Half of the Bā Ra'ida are nomads, known as Bā Dahūs, and half are cultivators of dates and jowari; they own about 100 camels. The Bā Kadīm are almost all settled. The Bā 'Azad own about 50 camels, but the Daqeil section are nomads and the Bā Dalhūs are settled.

'AKĀBIRA.

Clan.	*Places.*	*Nos.*
Shahīi	Hum Buwar	250
Sulaimani	—	100
Bin Naja and as Sa'idi ...	Masna'a	100
Mukbali	—	35
		485

[See page 42 category 116 -- Analyst]

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

AL HEIK.

619 631 101 A small nomad tribe, allied to the Seibani, and living near the sea-coast close to Shiheir. With the 'Akābira and the Beni Hasan they were neighbours of the Kasadi on the east. Their chief occupation is hiring camels for the transport of goods from Shihr, Shiheir, and Mukalla to the interior. They have an 'Amūdi *mansab* and are said to be in the pay of the Qu'aitis.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PROVINCES OF THE QU'AITI STATE (continued).

3. DU'AN PROVINCE.

635 The Du'an province is defined as containing the towns and villages in the Wadis Du'an and Leisar as far as and including Hajarein. The Governors of the province are also responsible for the safety of the caravan route to Mukalla from the Wadi Himem upwards. The capital of the province is 'Aura in the Wadi Du'an, and the upper part known as Masna'at al 'Aura is entirely occupied by the Governors' castle. For practical purposes 'Aura, Rashid and Khoreiba are one. The co-Governors of the province are Sheikh Muhammad bin 'Umar bin Ahmed Bā Surra and Sheikh Ahmed bin 'Umar bin Ahmed Bā Surra.

361 933 438 Du'an is a fairly important caravan centre but lies off the direct route to Shibam. It is heavily cultivated in the upper part of the Wadi, but its production does not suffice for the needs of the inhabitants. It is the seat of an important honey industry. The landing-ground for Du'an is at Qā' Bā Nūā, which is about an hour's march from the top of the wadi wall; the descent takes an hour and a-half.

651 465 The total revenue and dues of Wadi Du'an were returned to me as being $5,800, and those of Wadi Leisar, derived from dues at fairs and upon palm trees, at $9,200. The total expenditure in salaries of the sheikhs, tribesmen and soldiers, together with customary gifts, is returned at $21,000. The total number of sheikhs, tribesmen and soldiers receiving salaries is said to be 280.

635 162 361 651 142 The Qu'aiti Government gave me the figure of 50,000 as being an estimate of the population of Du'an province, but the figures appearing in the following statement regarding the towns and villages in the province were given by the Governors. These towns and villages are under the authority of the Governors of Du'an, and

635 most of them are exempted from taxation: Al Qurha, estimated
162 number of men 300, estimated number of rifles 50, the inhabitants
361 are tribesmen. Husn Bā Sam, men 150, rifles 25, tribesmen. Ar
651 Rubāt, men 800, rifles 100, revenue $1,600, expenditure $1,800; the
652 inhabitants are soldiers. Al Qarn, men 500, rifles 100, inhabitants are tribesmen of Bā Hakīm, a clan of the Nūwah. Al Khoreiba, men 1,500, rifles 50, revenue $1,500, expenditure $1,800, inhabitants are soldiers and sheikhs. Sharq, men 300, rifles 50, revenue $300, expenditure $360, tribesmen and soldiers. Ar Rashīd, men 400, rifles 150, revenue $1,200, expenditure $1,400, tribesmen. 'Aura, men 80, revenue $400. Al Qurein, men 800, rifles 10, revenue $200, expenditure $600.

631 The following towns and villages are under the authority of the
361 Mihdhār family, and the Government derives no revenue from them.
651 Their annual produce is valued at approximately $10,000: Al
162 Quweira, men 400. Halibūn, men 80. Rihāb, men 400, rifles 30. Hudūn, men 200, rifles 50. Khasūfar, men 100. Dhāhir, men 300, rifles 15. Matrūh, men 250, rifles 30. Al Jubeil, men 400, rifles 100. Quweirat al Khozab, men 25. Gheil Bal Kheir, men 40.

The towns under the authority of the Sheikhs of al 'Amūdi are: Husn Bā 'Abd as Somad, men 100. Budha, men 1,000, rifles 200. Bilad al Ma', men 100, rifles 10. Khudeish, men 70, rifles 12. Qarn Mājid, men 50, rifles 8.

635 The remaining towns of the Wadi Du'an between Al Qurha and
361 Hajarein are again under the direct authority of the Governors of
162 Du'an: Sīf, men 400, rifles 30; Sīf has a garrison of 15 Yafa'is of whom five live in the Husn ad Dōla and 10 in the town. Those I saw were all of the Beni Sa'd Lower Yafa'is. Feil, men 30. Al 'Addiya, men 30. Ghār as Sūdān, men 30, rifles 5. Nasara, men 10. Naseira, men 10. Seil'a, men 30, rifles 10. Hajarein, men 500, rifles 10. There is a garrison of Yafa'is in Hajarein.

The towns and villages of Wadi Leisar included in the Du'an province are: Al 'Arsama, men 500, rifles 20. Al Jahi, men 300, rifles 150. Al 'Ardh, men 40. Al Jadīda, men 150, rifles 10. Ad Dūfa, men 250, rifles 20. Jureif, men 150, rifles 10. Subeikh, men 400, rifles 30. Tūlaba, men 500, rifles 35. Dhari, men 600, rifles 30. Hūfa, men 500, rifles 70. Heid al Jazīl, men 150, rifles 10.

635 The following tribes live in the province or are dependent on the
631 wadi: Seibani and its branches, Deiyin, al Hālka, al Marāshida,
619 Khamikha, Bā Hakīm, Bā Sam, and al 'Amūdi. The Beni Hasan and the 'Akābira (see Chapter XVI) deal equally with Mukalla and Du'an. The Hālka and the Marāshida, sometimes considered as separate tribes, are included with the Seibani, and the Bā Hakīm and the Bā Sam, also sometimes treated as separate tribes, are included with the Nūwah (see Chapter XVIII).

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

635 619 [162] The following are descriptions of the tribes more closely connected with the province :—

SEIBANI.

Clan.	*Section.*	*Places.*	*Nos.*
101 Marāshida ...		Living round the province of Du'an.	400—500
	Bā Daheiduh		
	Bā Beitar		
	Bā Dhrus	—	
	Bā Kardas		
	Bā Sara		
Khāmā		—	300—900
	Bā Surra		
	Bā Kadīm		
	Bā Sallum		
	Bā Rashīd		
Hālka		Hūfa in Wadi Leisar	300—800
	Bā Dajeil		
	Bā Sa'd		
	Bā Nakhar		
	Al Bisdha		
	Bā Khashwein		
As Sumūh			500—1,000
	Shaka'i		200
	Bā Wasim		
	Jodani		
	Jahzami		
	Bā Buteiya		
	Ghuth		
Al Meshājir	—	Husn Ba'ba', Wadi Yeb'uth.	250
Al Qathm	—	—	100
Al Hamidī	—	—	400
[162]			2,450—4,150

619 631 369 The Seibani Zei are said to be part of a Confederation which includes the 'Awābitha and Āl Heik tribes. They extend from the Hamumi country on the east to the Nūwah on the west. The Nahd and Kathīri tribes bound them on the north, and the Beni Hasan on the south. The tribe are partly nomad and partly settled and they own villages round Mukalla and in Wadis Du'an, Leisar, and Huweira; many of them live in 'Aura and Qurein in Wadi Du'an. The settled Seibanis, like other townsmen land-owners, are subject to taxation on their date groves by the Qu'aiti whom they acknowledge in full sovereignty. The nomads acknowledge Qu'aiti suzerainty but pay no taxes. Their country is at present the safest for travelling and a *siyar* is unnecessary. The Qu'aiti pays the tribe an annual subsidy and has an " A "greement with them.

619 622 628 Muhammad bin 'Umar and Ahmed bin 'Umar Bā Surra of the Khāmā clan of the Seibani, the Qu'aiti Governors of the Du'an province, are also the paramount *Muqaddams* of the tribe. Inter-tribal disputes are settled by reference to the heads of neutral clans, more important cases being carried to the Bā Surras and the Shatiri Seiyid who is their *Mansab*. The Mihdhār family of Seiyids descended from Sheikh Abubekr, also have great influence

619 The whole tribe are now peaceable and the Qu'aiti has a "B"[1]
622 agreement with them. The leader of the Motahhar clan who resides
631 at Budha is acknowledged as the paramount chief, but for practical
635 and political purposes the 'Amūdis are under the actual control of the Seibani leaders, the Governors of Du'an, though the Qu'aiti allows them autonomy in their own towns. The towns of Qeidun, where their ancestor lies buried, and Dhuba also belong to the tribe, and the Sheikh of the former is 'Abdulla bin 'Abdur Rahman bin 'Umar bin Muhammad, and of the latter Sheikh 'Abdulla bin Salih bin Motahhar al 'Amūdi.

DEIYIN.

631 The Deiyin tribe consists of twelve clans. The estimated number
101 of armed men where obtained is given after each clan: Al Bazi,
619 200; Bā Kershūb, 200; Al Bās, 150; Bā Salim, 50; Bā Kharbūsh, 50; Bin Sūeidan, 200; Bā Masdūs, 150; Bā 'Umein, 300; Labarja Bā Henhen, Yās, Ba Kharshūm.

The tribe trace their descent from Kinda. They inhabit Reidat ad Deiyin on the tableland between Wadis Du'an and 'Amd, and also the west of Du'an and Beina: their chief village is Zila. It is said that the estimated number of men belonging to those clans living at Al Hauta and 'Asala is 1,500. They possess camels and sheep, but live mainly by cultivation, and their means of livelihood depend on Mukalla and Du'an. The Qu'aiti has a "B" agreement with the tribe. Thier *mansab* is 'Isa bin 'Abdul Qudir Al Haddad.

BĀ JUBA.

A small tribe living at Qarat al Mihdhār under the influence of Seiyid Bubekr bin Hussein al Mihdhār. They formerly followed the plough but have now taken to arms.

KHAMIKHA.

This tribe live on the outskirts of the province of Du'an.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE PROVINCES OF THE QU'AITI STATE (continued).

4. HAJR PROVINCE.

635 The Hajr province includes the Wadi Hajr with its towns and
103 villages from Meifa to Ras al Kalb, together with the towns and villages in the south between Bir 'Ali and Wadi Hajr. According to a local account the Wadi was first known as Wadi Hajr Wahab after a man who came there, diverted the water springs, and then died. He was followed by the people of Kinda who found Sheikh Sa'id bin 'Isa al 'Amūdi living there. They assisted him to open the springs, and also imposed taxes to be paid by the people to the Sheikh. The Kinda ruled in the wadi which then became known as the Wadi Hajr Kinda. Later there came the Bin Daghār

[1] [see preceding page — Analyst]

[2] [see page 12, category 116 — Analyst]

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

tribe who are now very weak, though the wadi is still called after them Wadi Hajr Bin Daghār. To-day the wadi belongs to the Qu'aiti and it is said that in time it will be known as Wadi Hajr Qu'aiti.

The capital of the province is now Kanina, said to have about 300 to 400 houses and an estimated population of 1,500. Other important villages are Yuwan, the old capital, As Sadaka, Husn Bā Suleiman, Husn Ba'ba', Al 'Asala, Al Qima, Al Hussein, Husun Bā Raghab, Jōl Bā Hāwa, Leswa and Muhrin. The Governor is Sa'id Marzuk Salah. Hajr is an agricultural province and it is estimated that the number of tribesmen is 5,000. As I did not visit the Hajr province during my tour, the information given is even more at second hand than in other cases.

The tribes living in the province or dependent on it are the Bin Daghār, Nūwah, Āl Deiyeb, Āl Bā Bekr and Āl Zaghīb, Āl Bā Hanaf Āl al 'Ajaz al Mushafir, Āl Khāshia al Murqashi. The following is a description of these tribes together with others connected with Hajr.

Nūwah.

Clan.	*Section.*	*Sub-section.*	*Places.*	*Nos.*
Nūwah Hajr ...	Āl Bā Rashid	—	Al Qeima, Libna	400
	Āl Bā Sheiba	—	Libna	150
	Āl Bā Shuqūr	—	—	80
	'Ayāl Sa'd	—	—	—
	Āl Bā Hajām	—	—	40
	Āl Bā Sa'd	—	—	—
	Āl Bā Faqqās	—	Qazein, Yuwan	200
	Āl Bā Dubān	Āl Bā Sabera	Jōl Bā Hāwa, Al Qāsima, Yuwan, Muhammada, Kanina.	400
	Āl Bā Mas'ud	—	—	—
	Āl Bā Dabois		Yuwan	100
	As Sumaihi		do.	—
	Āl Bā Sara		do.	—
	Āl Bā Qarwān	—	Muhammada	250
	Āl Bā Rajāsh	—	Kanina, Sherij Bā Jamum, Husun Āl Bā Rajāsh.	400
	Bā Musaita		—	100
Nūwah Du'an	Āl Bā Hakim	—	Al Qara	100
	Āl Bā Sam	—	—	120
	Āl Bā Khamis	—	—	100
	Āl Bā Ma'as	—	—	150
	Bu Sa'id	—	—	—
	Bā Safr	—	—	50
	Āl Bā Shihab	—	—	—
Nūwah Lejāt Du'an.	Āl Bā Batīn	—	—	70
	Āl Bā Shaid	—	—	80
	Āl 'Afif	—	—	—
	Āl Bā Meis	—	—	—
				2,700

[16a]

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

ĀL HĀJIB BENI SA'D.

This tribe also live at Jerdan and the Qu'aiti has a " B " agreement with them.

AN NAMĀRA BENI HILĀL.

The Qu'aiti has a " B " agreement with this tribe who live at Wadi Yeb'uth beyond Wadi 'Amd.

ĀL SENAD AL MURQASHI.

This tribe live beyond Hajr and the Qu'aiti has a " B " agreement with them.

THE BEDUINS OF ASH SHĀŪLA.

This small tribe, who were originally of Hajr, now live to the west of Jerdan. The Qu'aiti has a " B " agreement with them.

NU'MĀN.

The clans of the Nu'mān are Āl Baheith and Āl Bā Qātmi living at Sidāra and Wadi Salmun, and Āl Bā Suleiman living at Husn Bā Suleiman. The tribe is said to number about 2,000, and the Qu'aiti has a " B " agreement with the Āl Baheith clan.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE PROVINCES OF THE QU'AITI STATE (continued).

5. SHIBAM PROVINCE.

The Shibam province, which is described by the Qu'aiti as being the eye and the backbone of the Hadhramaut, includes the towns and villages up the Wadi Hajarein from, but excluding, Hajarein as far as the Wadi Hadhramaut, and eastward along the Wadi Hadhramaut to just east of Shibam. The capital of the province is Shibam, a tightly-packed walled city of 500 houses, seven mosques, and an estimated population of 7,000. The other towns and villages of the province after Hajarein are: Jidfera, belonging to the Āl Jābri (a clan of the Hadhrami Yafa'is) with 50 armed men; Al Jabi, belonging to the Bin Musā'id with 35 armed men, (on enquiry as to which tribe the Bin Musā'id belonged I was informed that they were a clan of the Sei'ar, but this should be treated with reserve); Nahūla, belonging to the Āl 'Umar Mahfudh with 85 armed men; Al Manīdhara, the inhabitants of which are full subjects of the Qu'aiti Government; Al Hauta and Meshhed belonging to the Seiyids of Al 'Attas; Marāwih, Al Aqlāt, and 'Adab belonging to the Bā Wazīr townsmen; Qabdhein ar Rōdha with 30 armed men under the *Mansab* of Meshhed; Sadba belonging to the Rabbā (a section of the Nahd) with 50 armed men; Qarn Āl Sharāh belonging to the Āl Manif (a section of the Nahd) with 70 armed men; Badra, Al 'Ardh, Dār Āl Nāsir, and Siraj with 45, 50, 35, and 30 armed men respectively, belong also to the Rabbā; Bahrān belonging to the Nahd Āl Thābit with 60 armed men; Haura, with a population of 1,500, all subjects of the Qu'aiti

635 Government; 'Arūdh al Makhāshin belonging to the Makhāshin section of the Nahd, with a population of 300, all subjects of the Qu'aiti Government; An Naq'a belonging to the Bā Wazīr townsmen with a population of 500; Al 'Ajlānia, belonging to the Āl Kathīr with 17 armed men; Al Man'at, belonging to the Nahd with 35 armed men; and Al Marāti', a village between Al Man'at and Henin, with 200 armed tribesmen of Kinda, and 50 of the Nahd.

At Al 'Ajlanīa between Henin and Al Qatn are the houses of the Bā 'Umar Sheikhs with 15 armed men; the town of Mad-har bin Nahīd in the Wadi Manūb with 500 armed men of the Nahd and Āl Shabīb (a section of the Nahd), and Dīār al Maqārīm with 30 armed Nahd tribesmen.

Between Al Qatn and Shibam are: 'Ardh Masrūr belonging to the Āl ash Sheikh 'Ali Āl 'Ali bin Ahmed (Yafa'is) with 60 armed men; Huweila belonging to the Āl ash Sheikh 'Ali Āl Salim bin 'Ali (Yafa'is) with 40 armed men; Khashāmir belonging to the Bin 'Ali Jābir (of the Mausata clan of Hadhrami Yafa'is) with 80 armed men; Al 'Iqad, situated at the end of Al Qatn and the beginning of Wadi Beni Rashīd, belonging to the Āl Qu'ata (of the Mausata clan of Hadhrami Yafa'is) with 75 armed men; 'Ikāba and Al Husn belonging to the Hamdhān (of the Nahd) with 30 armed men; Husūn at Al Qatn belonging to the Āl az Zu' (of the Nahd) with 40 armed men; Husūn belonging to the Bal'alā (Hadhrami Yafa'is) with 30 armed men; and Husūn belonging to the Āl Jābri (Hadhrami Yafa'is) with 25 armed men.

438 Shibam is the most important advanced market of the Hadhramaut, and has a large inward traffic from Mukalla. It is also a 361 buying market for the products of the country north and west, and the products of these parts are consumed in the town. Caravans come from San'ā in about 15 days. The tribesmen bringing these caravans are Āl 'Aqīl, Āl Rabi', Āl Khalifa, and 'Abīda. The principal inland traffic, however, is from Merkha, Hadhina, Joba, Beihan, and Harib. These caravans, mainly carrying maize, wheat, barley, ghee, oil, oilcakes, cotton, honey, blankets, and spinning cloth, are brought by 'Aulaqis, Hamām, Āl Ruba'ia, Āl 'Aqīl, Āl Maradi'a, Āl Khalifa, Dohum, Karab, Nahd and Āl Bureik tribesmen.

361 There is no regular communication with Nejd although occasional visitors come skirting the desert. Members of the Rashidi tribe also come to Shibam now and then. There is a landing ground at Shibam, and apart from its being a large caravan station it is in touch with towns between Hajarein and Qasm by car. It has no great industries, but makes mats and dyes cloths and skins.

635 The Governor of the Shibam province is Ferai Sa'id, a slave 567 who has held high positions and who has previously served at Shibam. He has also been Governor of 'Einat. He was appointed in October 1934, in succession to Sultan 'Ali bin Salah al Qu'aiti.

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Sultan 'Ali has great influence in the province and particularly among the Sei'ar, as his mother belonged to the Āl Sab'ān clan of that tribe. 635 567

The following tribes depend on Shibam: Sei'ar, Nahd Rōdhān, Al Makhāshin, Hadhrami Yafa'is, the tribesmen of Āl Kathīr ash Shenafir including their Beduins, Āl Mahfudh, Bin Musa'īd, Bā Wazir, 'Awaliq, Harizi, Āl 'Amr, Āl Bin Balleith and Āl Heidera. Of these the Makhāshin, sometimes considered a separate tribe, are included with the Nahd, and the Bin Musa'īd are included with the Sei'ar. A description of the Shenafir Confederation will be found in Chapter XXII. 631 619 101

The following is a description of the tribes living in, or close to, the province:—

SEI'AR.

Clan.	*Section.*	*Places.*	*Nos.*	*'Aqil.*
Āl Hātim ...	Hasr al Malāqīt	Hasr in Wadi Mahdhara.	—	Yeslem bin Muhammad bin Jerbū'a.
	Āl Huweilān	Merikh in Wadi Mahdhara.	100	
	Āl Jerbū'a	Al Ārūh in Wadi Mahdhara.	70	—
	Ad Dalkh	Bādī in Wadi Mahdhara.	30	—
	Āl Dahlān	Az Zamra in Wadi Mahdhara.	30	—
	Āl Mulhī	Husn Āl Mulhī	140	'Abdulla bin 'Aun bin Mulhī.
	Āl 'Abdulla 'Aun	Hadhī	150	Salim bin Muhammad al Jerbū'a.
	Āl Mesādisa	Jōl Āl Bajnab	70	do. do.
	Āl 'Ubeidun	Al Gheidha	20	do. do.
	Āl 'Asākira	Husn Āl 'Asākira.	30	do. do.
	Āl Ma'ruf	—	—	—
	Āl Sa'dun	—	—	—
	Āl Yahajīn	—	—	—
	Āl Bā Khushm	—	—	—
Āl 'Ali	Āl 'Ali	Husn Āl ar Rās, Husn Tālib, Husn Meshāmid Husn al Ā'awar, Husn al Mūshāhi.	40	Tanāf bin Seheil bin Rumeidān.
Dūmān	Dūmān	Husn Lakdān, Husn Bil'ādh, Husūn al Qana, Husn Seir, Husn Waqāsh.	100	—
Āl Bā Rūh ...	—	Qariat as Sumuh.	50	'Ali bin 'Alta bin Tarim.
Āl Bāqi Mesilem	—	—	100	do. do.
Āl Sab'īn ...	—	Qaria Jidfela	25–40	—
Āl Bā Wazīr ...	—	Husn ash Sha'ba.	15	—

ADEN MAI
HADHRAMAUT MAP

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are bound by protective treaties with Great Britain. Administratively, it is divided into two areas, the Western Aden Protectorate, covering roughly 45,000 square miles in the southwestern highlands, and the Eastern Aden Protectorate, which incorporates the remaining territory and the island of Socotra, about 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, the easternmost point in Africa.

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The geography of the region is characterized by mountains and high plateaus which slope to a sandy plain along the coast and are intersected by deep and often fertile valleys. The topography of Western Aden Protectorate is particularly rugged. Four zones are differentiated: the littoral; the coastal hills reaching up to 2,000 feet in height; the inland plains, with slightly higher elevations; and the interior plateau, at an altitude of 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The dominant feature of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is the Wadi Hadhramaut. The valley, which is broad and well defined, parallels the coast for almost 200 miles before turning southeast toward the sea. It is hemmed in by massive plateaus, with an average elevation of 6,000 feet in the south and 3,500 feet in the north, which are terraced and dissected by numerous secondary wadies. The main valley lies over 100 miles inland, and is separated from the coast by a complex terrain of mountains, steppe and desert.

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Few meteorologic observations have been recorded. Extreme heat, accompanied by high humidity, is encountered in the coastal region during the summer; slightly moderated temperatures at the time of the northeast monsoon, from October to April.

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The mean temperature in the Colony is estimated at 80° F.; 75° F. in the winter and 90° F. in the summer. The daily range is slight in the summer, but cool and sometimes cold nights are experienced during the winter months. The temperatures in the interior vary with the altitude and the season. Marked contrasts exist between the heat of the shut-in wadies and the cooler temperatures of the high plateaus. The rainfall is

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ADEN MN1
HADHRAMAUT MN2

lying fishing villages on the coast and the second peninsula of Little Aden.

The Protectorate population is not accurately known, but estimates for 1948 place the total for Western Aden Protectorate at about 350,000, and for Eastern Aden Protectorate at 300,000. The local governments are tribal, and range in organization from sultanates to smaller autonomous units of varying size and complexity. The principal state in the western protectorate is the Abdali Sultanate of Lahej, with its capital in the oasis town of Lahej, about 20 miles inland from Aden. The Qu'aiti Sultanate of Mukalla and Shihr and the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra are the largest and the most influential states in the east. Probably about three quarters of the inhabitants in Eastern Aden Protectorate dwell in the Hadhramaut, the region of the Wadi Hadhramaut and the adjacent coastlands. The term is often loosely applied to the entire central portion of the Protectorate, but politically it is restricted to the Qu'aiti and the Kathiri Sultanates. Several sizable and important towns are found on the slopes of the Wadi Hadhramaut and the connecting valleys, while Mukalla, the seat of government of the Qu'aiti, and Ash Shihr are prominent ports on the eastern coast. In addition to the settled peoples, numerous nomadic Bedouin tribes roam the steppes with their flocks. The residence of the Mahri Sultan is on Socotra, a rocky island with a population of about 5,000.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mainly of south Arabian stock, but Malay admixtures are encountered in many parts of the Hadhramaut. Small colonies of Indians and Somalis are settled along the coast. Jewish communities of ancient origin are located in scattered villages in the western highlands and the Hadhramaut. They totaled only about 1,500 in 1948, and their numbers have since been depleted by emigration to Israel. The Hadhramis have long tended to emigrate to the islands of southeastern Asia, to East Africa and to countries bordering on the Red Sea, and many sub-